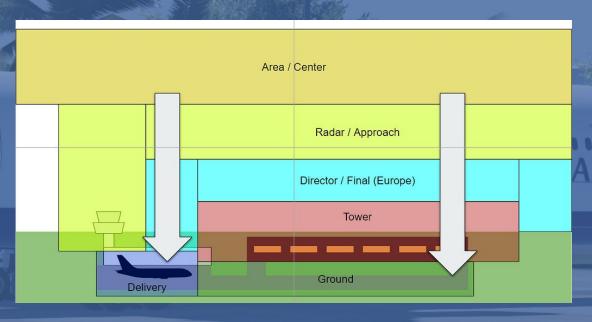




Controller Structure



Contact the lowest online position.

Who should you contact on arrival?

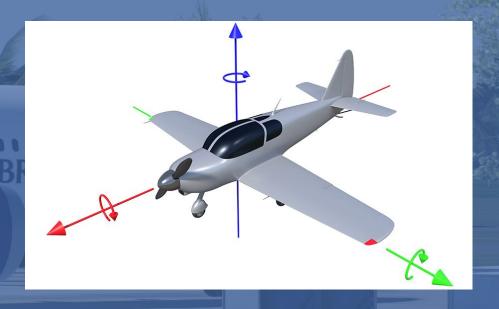
Basic Aircraft Controls

3 axis' of Rotation

- Pitch (Lateral axis)
- Roll (Longitudinal axis)
- Yaw (Vertical axis)

Primary Control Surfaces

- Elevators
- Ailerons
- Rudder



ATC Communication

- Readback
- Initial Contact
- IFR Clearance Request
- Taxi and Pushback
- Line Up and Take Off
- SID (Departure) Following
- Approach
- Landing
- Logging PFBA Flights



Readback

Controller specified

- → Full Readback
- → No Readback

Why?

Removes the possibility of misheard instructions. Allows the controller to correct mistakes.

Note: If a controller says 'break break', a readback is not required.

Initial Contact

{station name}, {callsign}, {message...}

Example 1Gatwick Delivery, Speedbird 123, typ...

Example 2
Canarias Control, Speedbird 123, pas...

Requesting Clearance

{station}, {callsign}, type {aircraft} at stand {stand}, QNH {qnh} with information {atis}, clearance to {destination}.

Example

Gatwick Delivery, Speedbird 123, type A320 at stand 207, QNH 1024 with information A, clearance to Menorca.

{callsign}, {station}, cleared to {destination}, {departure} departure, squawk {squawk}.

Example

Speedbird 123, Gatwick Delivery, cleared to Menorca, SFD1X departure, squawk 6451.

READBACK REQUIRED

Taxi and Pushback

{callsign} stand {stand}, fully ready.

→ If there is a change in ATIS, add "with information {atis}".

Example

Speedbird 123, stand 207, fully ready.

{callsign} push and start approved, face {direction}.

➡ If you are with delivery during an event, the delivery controller may give you permission to start your engines on stand, but not pushback.

Example

Speedbird 123, push and start approved, face east.

READBACK REQUIRED

Taxi and Pushback Cont.

{callsign} request taxi.

Example

Speedbird 123, request taxi.

{callsign} taxi holding point {holding point} via {route}.

Example

Speedbird 123, taxi holding point M3 via J and M.

READBACK REQUIRED

Same Frequency Departures

You do not need to say anything, just continue taxi with the instructions you were given.

Quiet Airport

{callsign}, via {holding point} line up and wait {runway}.

OR

{callsign}, via {holding point}, runway {runway} surface winds {surface winds} cleared for takeoff.

Example

Speedbird 123, via A1 line up and wait 26L.

OR

Speedbird 123. Via A1, runway 26L surface winds 190 degrees 14 knots cleared for takeoff.

Busy Airport

{callsign} after the {landing/departing} {company} {aircraft type}, via {holding point} line up runway {runway}, behind.

Example

Speedbird 123, after the landing Air France Boeing 777, via A1 line up runway 26L, behind.

Other Frequency Departures

The ground controller will give you a frequency to contact for takeoff.

{callsign, contact {station} {frequency}. {frequency}, {callsign}.

Initia	 Contact
IIIILIA	i Cuillact

{station}, {callsign} {latest instructions}.

{callsign}, via {holding point} line up and wait {runway}. OR

{callsign}, via {holding point}, runway {runway} surface winds {surface winds} cleared for takeoff.

Example

Speedbird 123, via A1 line up and wait 26L. OR

Speedbird 123. Via A1, runway 26L surface winds 190 degrees 14 knots cleared for takeoff.

Busy Airport

{callsign} after the {landing/departing}
{company} {aircraft type}, via {holding point}
line up runway {runway}, behind.

Example

Speedbird 123, after the landing Air France Boeing 777, via A1 line up runway 26L, behind.

SID Following

Standard Instrument Departure

- Assigned path to depart from the airport.
- Uses waypoints

Example

BOGNA1X, marked in red.

- Fly 257° for KKW08
- Fly 166° for KKS 11
- Fly 165° for KKS25
- Fly 136° for BOGNA



Approach

- Beginner Pilot Training only covers R/V approach.
- For STAR Approach request an improver session.
- This will cover how to establish on an ILS approach with vectors.

Approach Cont.

On first contact with an approach controller, you should receive the airport information. On first contact you should say:

{station}, {callsign} {aircraft} with information {information}, landing at Gatwick.

Example

000000

Gatwick Director, Speedbird 123 A320 with information Alfa, landing at Gatwick.

Speedbird 123, Gatwick Director thanks, vectors ILS 26L, information Alfa fly heading 270 degrees descend to altitude 4000 feet. QNH 1013.

Vectors ILS 26L, heading 270 degrees descend to 4000, QNH 1013. Speedbird 123.

Approach Cont.

Controllers will usually give an ILS approach whenever available, however you may receive a different approach. All approaches have the same concept, just different equipment. They will all get you on the runway.

DO NOT request the controller for an approach, they will give you one.

Example:

111111

Speedbird 123, turn left heading 270 degrees. Cleared ILS approach runway 26L.

Alternatively usually at Gatwick 26L, they will give you a different instruction. "Speedbird 123, turn left heading 270 degrees when established on the localiser for 26L, descend on the glidepath." This is the same as an ILS approach, just different wording based on the situation.

Turn left heading 270 degrees, cleared ILS approach runway 26L. Speedbird 123.

Turn left heading 270 degrees, when established on the localiser for 26L descend on the glidepath. Speedbird 123.

Landing

On first contact with a tower, you should say:

- Callsign
- Runway you are landing on.

Example

Gatwick Tower, Speedbird 123 Runway 26L.

Speedbird 123, Gatwick Tower. Runway 26L surface winds are calm cleared to land.

Shutting Down

You aren't **required** to say anything when shutting down your aircraft. And should not when the frequency is busy.

Etiquette

- Thank the controller for their coverage.
- Say goodbye, good evening and goodnight.
- Only shut down once you've reached your stand.

Logging Flights

Format

Callsign:

Aircraft:

IFR/VFR:

Departing:

Arriving:

CRZ FL:

Route:

Include a screenshot of PFTracker.



